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BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR

✂ 1926. ✂

BY

JOHN WM. TALENT, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

— AND —

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

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TO THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.



THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,

April, 1927.

To the Mayor and Council of the
Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the Borough and on the work of the Public Health Department, for the year 1926.

This is an "Ordinary Report," and is carried out in accordance with the instructions of Circular 540 of the Ministry of Health.

I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Morris and each member of the Staff, for their excellent work and support during the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JOHN WILLIAM TALENT.

Ordinary Report.

(1) General Statistics :—

Area (in Acres)	1,345
Population (Census 1921)	44,200
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	10,436
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	10,384
Rateable Value	£237,319
Sum represented by a penny rate	£905

(2) Vital Statistics :

Births.—During the year 722 Births were registered (385 males and 337 females).

The general Birth Rate was 16·7. The average for the past 10 years being 18·7.

BIRTH RATE IN WARDS FOR 1926.

	St. Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	St. Michael's.
No of Births	225	155	251	86
Birth Rate...	15·8	16·4	17·4	13·4

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 629 (328 males, 301 females).

The Death Rate was 14·6, the average for the past 10 years was 15·3.

The number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, was 1.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 74. Of these, 6 were illegitimate. This gives an Infant Death Rate of 102 per 1,000 Births, the average for the past 10 years being 100·8.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	12
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	11

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

	Birth- rate.	Death rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Rate of deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
Mean of 5 years				
1921-1925 ...	18·8	14·1	0·90	89
Year 1925.....	17·0	14·7	0·97	92
1926.....	16·7	14·6	1·06	102

*Increase or Decrease
in 1926 on—*

Mean of 5 years,				
1921-1925...	— 2·1	+ 0·5	+ 0·16	+ 13
Previous Year...	— 0·3	— 0·1	+ 0·09	+ 10

Amount of Poor Law relief administered in the
Township of Ashton during the year ended

December 31st, 1926..... £8,902

Persons admitted to Lake Hospital and Darnton House from the Township of Ashton during the year ended December 31st, 1926 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lake Hospital.....	433	219	110	762

Causes of Sickness—Measles.

An outbreak of Measles occurred in the town during the period December, 1925, to March, 1926. The School Nurse and Health Visitors immediately undertook the visiting of the houses where infection took place. The total number of

children visited was 424, of whom 128 were under school age. A ward at the Borough Hospital was set aside for the reception of cases where the home conditions were unsuitable owing to overcrowding, severe complications, poverty, &c. Several of the cases visited were complicated by Bronchitis and Pneumonia. In many cases convalescence was retarded by poverty, resulting in poor nutrition and lack of good hygienic surroundings.

Chicken-pox.

Simultaneously with the Measles epidemic there was also an outbreak of Chicken-pox. 230 cases were reported. No deaths occurred.

Cancer.

Cancer accounted for 47 deaths. Of these, 24 were males, 23 females. The ages at which they occurred were:—

Years	2—5	45—65	65 and upwards
Deaths	1	31	15

They were distributed as follows:—

Ward ..	Peter's.	Portland.	Market.	Michael's.	Workhouse,	Infirmary.
Deaths..	11	3	11	4	11	7

A special leaflet of advice on Cancer has been issued. This was distributed by the Health Visitors in their districts and at the Welfare Centres. It was also printed in the two local newspapers and excited considerable interest and attention.

(5) Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General. The District Nursing Association provides three Nurses for general nursing.

An arrangement has been made between the Health Committee and this Association by which the latter undertake to nurse all notified cases of Pneumonia requiring such service, and the Health Committee to make an annual subscription of £50 to their funds.

During the year 80 cases of Pneumonia have been attended.

Hospitals provided by the Local Authority :—

- (a) The Borough Fever Hospital has 20 beds in two wards.

During the year 49 patients were treated :—

Scarlet Fever... 42	Chicken-pox..... 3
Measles 3	Diphtheria 1

	Ashton Cases.	Outside Cases.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1926	6	1	7
Admitted during the year	37	5	42
Discharged during the year	36	4	40
Died during the year	2	0	2
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1927	6	1	7

Districts from which Outside Cases were received :—

Stalybridge.....	2
Hurst	2
Charlesworth	1

A five-valve Wireless Set has been presented to the Hospital by Councillor Bowden and is greatly appreciated by the patients.

- (b) Hartshead Joint Board Hospital for Smallpox. Ashton is one of the constituent Authorities. It provides 12 beds.
- (c) Lake Hospital (Poor Law). Subsidised for reception of normal maternity cases, under the Council Scheme. Four beds are retained.
- (d) District Infirmary. Subsidised for reception of difficult Maternity cases and Puerperal cases under the Council Scheme.

Ambulance Facilities :

- (a) For infectious cases, a motor and horse ambulance.
- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases, two motor ambulances.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

1. Enville House, Scotland Street, is a large dwelling-house, which has been adapted for the purpose of consultation. It is leased by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

2. Richmond House, Richmond Street. This large dwellinghouse was purchased by the Council, and is similarly used for consultations.

Report upon Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

Ante-Natal.

Expectant mothers are visited, as far as possible, monthly in their homes by the health visitors. Advice is given and enquiries made as to general home circumstances and arrangements for the confinement.

Classes are held at Enville House, on Wednesday afternoons, and at Richmond House on Thursday afternoons, at which expectant mothers are invited to attend. Any one wishing to consult the Medical Officer may see him at the usual consultations at the Welfare Centres.

Arrangements have been made with the Borough Council whereby expectant mothers may be confined at the Lake Hospital, fees to be paid in part by the Borough Council and the remainder by the mother, according to her financial position. The usual charge made being one-half, viz.:—three guineas.

Difficult confinements occurring in the patient's own home may be transferred to the District Infirmary.

Those desirous of obtaining special nourishment in the form of dried milk or virol may obtain it from the Welfare Centres, subject to the usual conditions.

A supply of sterilized Maternity Outfits is now kept in stock for the benefit of mothers confined in their own homes. Application is to be made at the Health Office through the midwife in charge of the case. The outfits are sold in two sizes, viz.:—3/6 and 6/6.

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, and the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, came into force on 1st October.

With regard to the facilities for treatment which are suggested in the Memorandum, the Council already have in operation an arrangement with the Pathological Laboratory of the District Infirmary under which any required bacteriological examination can be made, also an arrangement with the District Infirmary to receive any case of Puerperal Fever which needs hospital treatment. With reference to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the two Health Visitors are fully qualified, being trained nurses, to undertake the nursing of such patients in

their homes. Any case needing institutional treatment may be sent to the District Infirmary.

Home Visiting.

All notified births are visited by the Health Visitors as soon as possible after the expiration of first ten days.

Subsequent visits vary according to the health of the child, the home conditions, and the attendance of the mother at the Welfare Centre.

When illness occurs amongst either the mothers or children the home is visited and medical advice recommended unless it has been previously sought.

A District Nurse attends daily where her services are necessary. Should circumstances arise to make it advisable, patients may be removed to the District Infirmary or the Lake Hospital. All still-births and infant deaths are enquired into and reported on by the Health Visitors.

Unmarried mothers are visited, advised and assisted as may be deemed necessary for the rearing of their children, wherever possible the mother herself remaining in charge of her child.

Welfare Centres.

The Welfare Centres are situated at Richmond House, Richmond Street, for the west end of the town, and at Enville House, Scotland Street, for the east end. During the year electric lighting has been installed at the Enville House Centre. Richmond House is open on Mondays, 9 to 12 a.m. for the purpose of weighing babies, medical consultations, and the sale of food, and on Thursdays, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m. for health talks, cookery classes, dressmaking, &c. Enville House is open for corresponding purposes on Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m., and on Wednesdays, 2-30 to 4-0 p.m.

Sale of Food,

Food stuffs sold at the Centres include Glaxo, Cow and Gate, Virol, Cod Liver Oil, and Olive Oil. The conditions

governing the sale of them to the mothers are, regular attendance and weighing of the baby at least once a month, exception being made in cases of illness, and the sanction of the Medical Officer.

At Richmond House there is a special section for the sale of childrens' knitted garments and materials designed to suit all ages up to five years. These are obtained direct from London and are forwarded for the benefit of Welfare mothers only. Special forms of application for a free supply of dried milk are issued to necessitous cases, who, if found to be in receipt of an income below a certain scale, are allowed a temporary supply free, subject to the conditions regulating the usual distribution of food.

Voluntary Help.

A number of voluntary workers help at the Welfare Centres, chiefly in connection with classes for tuition in housewifery, dressmaking, &c. They also assist in the organization of an annual Xmas party, summer outing, and afternoon tea for the mothers attending the Wednesday and Thursday afternoon sessions.

Massage.

Massage Clinics for the treatment of rickets and muscular deficiencies are held at each Centre twice weekly. A fully qualified Masseuse attends, the children are given a cupful of hot milk immediately after treatment and the mothers are instructed to carry out the rubbing movements at home. Each child is expected to take cod liver oil.

The following is a brief summary of the year's work :—

No. of Clinics Held.	No. of Children Treated.	Attendances made.
172	57	937

The following gives the ages of the children treated :—

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
1	18	17	11	10

The nature of the complaints treated were :—

Torticollis	Rickets,	Knock-knee,	Bowlegs.	Malnutrition.	Fracture.
1	11	5	10	29	1

Artificial sunlight lamps are installed at the District Infirmary, where advanced cases of Rickets and Malnutrition may receive treatment. By arrangement with the Council, children certified by the Medical Officer as requiring artificial sunlight, and attending at either Welfare Centre, are treated free of all cost to the parent.

Infectious Disease.

Cases of Measles, Whooping-Cough, and epidemic Diarrhoea are visited, advised as to treatment and the mothers requested to call in a Medical Practitioner where it is necessary, unless they have already done so. Special instructions are given concerning the isolation of the patient.

During the Measles epidemic, December 1925—March 1926, a ward at the Borough Hospital was set aside for the reception of those cases where homes were unsuitable.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Infants suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum are visited daily by the Health Visitor, who treats the child's eyes according to the doctor's orders, and instructs the mother in the carrying out of the same until a cure has been effected.

The following table shows the number and character of cases which occurred throughout the year :—

Notified.	Treated		Vision,	Vision,	Total	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.	Unimpaired.	Impaired.	Blindness.	
6	6	0	6	0	0	0

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Health Visitors :—

Visits to Infants under 1 year	2646
Visits to Children aged 1—5 years	2099
Visits to Expectant Mothers	313
Miscellaneous enquiries	735
Visits to Infectious Cases	582

Total.....6375

Record of Attendances at Centres:—

Weighings	4436
Consultations { Expectant Mothers	112
{ Children	2765
Lectures	2372
Cookery Class.....	639
Sewing and Knitting Classes	121
Expectant Mothers' Class	238
Children at Lectures.....	1980

During the year 1,979 lbs. of Dried Milk were given free to necessitous cases of children, expectant and nursing mothers.

School.

On entering school, each child's record card, which has been kept by the Health Visitor, also the medical card from the Welfare Centre, are forwarded to the school authorities for reference.

The Medical Officer of Health who attends the consultations at the Centres is also the School Medical Officer.

Objects and Education.

Throughout the entire working of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the main object kept in view is the education of the public in the principles of maintaining sound health and preventing disease. This is done chiefly by instructing the mothers while the children are still young, and whenever possible, before the birth of the child, as it is realized that the earlier these principles are taught and practised the more ill health may be averted. An effort is also made to impress upon the fathers that they, as well as the mothers are responsible for the general health and well-being of the next generation.

Not only is impressed upon the parents the responsibility of building up the child's physical constitution that it may be as sound as possible, but it is remembered that mental and moral well-being are of equal, indeed of greater importance than that of the body.

Opportunity is taken, therefore, of showing the parents how to inculcate in the child, habits of self-control, self-respect and self-discipline. The education of the parents especially of the mothers, is carried out partly by means of lectures and classes given collectively at the Welfare Centres, but chiefly by individual talks, either by the Medical Officer at the consultations or by the Superintendent Nurse and Health Visitors in the homes of the people.

School Clinic :—

Water Street. Is held in roomy and convenient premises belonging to the Council.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Warrington Street. Is under the control of the County Authority.

Report of the Tuberculosis Officer for the Year 1926.

During the year, one-hundred-and-three notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, sixty-six were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, thirty-three from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, and four were combined cases.

Of the sixty-six pulmonary cases, twenty-eight were found to have tubercle bacilli in their sputum, nine had negative sputum, sixteen had no expectoration, in four cases the sputum was not examined, and nine cases were in Union Hospital when notified.

In the four combined cases, two were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, and two had no expectoration.

The thirty-three non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows :—

Glands.....17	Elbow 2	Abdomen..... 3
Hip 1	Meninges..... 2	Genito-urinary .. 1
Skin..... 3	Spine and Ribs .. 1	Metacarpal 2
Metacarpal and Ankle.... 1		

Eighteen of the notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis died during the year. Of the non-pulmonary notified cases, the two cases of Meningitis died during the year.

Eighty-six of the one-hundred-and-three cases applied for treatment. In the remaining seventeen cases, no application was made for the following reasons :—Died immediately after notification (5) ; diagnosis not confirmed after examination (2) ; removed from district immediately after notification (1) ; in Union Hospital when notified (9).

Of the patients who applied for treatment, twenty-two were sent to Sanatoria, ten to Pulmonary Hospital for advanced cases, six to General Hospital for surgical treatment, and five to Observation Hospital. The remaining forty-three cases were under Dispensary Supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases, a large number of patients are sent to the Dispensary by their doctors for examination and diagnosis. During the year, 1926, two-hundred-and-fifty-six new cases were sent for diagnosis by the Doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment, was 1,790.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the houses where there are patients suffering from definite Tuberculosis, and forty-three of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1926, there were one-hundred-and-three such cases known to be living in the Borough. On the 31st December, 1926, there were one-hundred positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1926, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1926, was

forty-five. The other fifty-five cases have had either negative sputum or no sputum.

Of the forty-five cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1926, eleven were in institution at the end of the year, twenty-three had separate bedroom, seven had separate bed, and four were unable to have separate bed.

Thirty-four of the positive cases died during the year. Three positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation at home of the positive cases was as follows :—

Separate bedroom	70
Separate bed	53
Unable to have separate bed	14

Fifty-one of the positive cases were in institution for treatment or isolation at some time during the year.

Eighteen housing defects were reported during the year, and of these, five had been remedied by the end of the year.

Two-hundred-and-ninety specimens of sputum, urine, etc., from Ashton-under-Lyne were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, sixty-nine were positive, and two hundred-and-twenty-one were negative.

During the twelve months, seventy-five patients were discharged from institutions as follows :

From Sanatoria	36
Pulmonary Hospitals for advanced cases	23
General Hospital for treatment of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	9
Observation Hospital	7

The results on discharge were as follows :—

Quiescent or arrested	12
Improved	27
I.s.q.	6
Worse	6
Died	15
Diagnosis confirmed (Observation cases).	5
Diagnosis not confirmed ,, ,,	4

During the year 1926, there were three deaths from Tuberculosis where no notification of the disease was received at any time. In one case the disease was pulmonary, and in two cases the disease was non-pulmonary (including one from Meningitis).

Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases :—

This is held at the District Infirmary. It is under the control of the County Authority.

136 new cases were admitted this year, 27 of which were found to be non-venereal.

3,143 attendances were made for consultation and treatment, and the number of "in-patient days" were 233.

651 specimens were examined in the Pathological Department.

The attendances show an increase on the previous year.

Attention is again drawn to the necessity of seeking early treatment in cases of suspected venereal disease. Miss M. Gorman, M.B., is in charge of the Female Clinic, and Dr. J. R. Robertson is the Medical Officer in charge.

124 patients were under treatment or observation at the end of the year,

J. R. ROBERTSON.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

J. W. Talent, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

W. C. Morris, M.I.H., Chief Inspector.

C. Sharples, Assistant Inspector.

H. Bradley, Clerk.

J. Hardman, Drain Inspector.

T. Bickerton, Disinfectors.

Mrs. S. Wolfenden, S.R.N., C.M.B., Infant Welfare Supt.

Mrs. Parkinson, S.R.N., C.M.B., General Trained Nurse,
Health Visitor.

Miss H. W. Phillips, S.R.N., General and Children's
Trained Nurse, C.M.B., Cert. Royal Sanitary
Institute, for Health Visiting. Health Visitor.

Miss H. E. Hollis, General Trained Nurse,
Matron of Fever Hospital.

Miss J. N. Mason, Fever Trained Nurse.

Two Probationer Nurses.

All the above are full-time Officials. A contribution is made to the salary of the Medical Officer of Health, Infant Welfare Superintendent, and two Health Visitors.

J. Hall, M.R.C.V.S., Meat Inspector. Part time Official.

Midwives :-

There are 17 Midwives practising in the Borough; 3 of these are Bona-Fide, the remaining 14 are qualified by examination. They are under the control of the County Authority.

Legislation in Force.

General Adoptive Acts :-

- (a) The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. { except Part
- (b) The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. { V. thereof
- (c) The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. { Sections 50
- (d) The Notification of Births Act, 1907. { and 51.

Local Acts :-

Ashton-under-Lyne Improvement Act,	1849
„ „	1877
„ „	1886
„ Corporation Act,	1893
„ „	1924

Bye-Laws:—

With respect to houses let in lodgings, adopted 1906	
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, adopted 1899	
Slaughter-Houses	adopted 1910
Employment of Children	adopted 1903
Common Lodging-Houses ..	adopted 1898
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar	
Structures	adopted 1926

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(a) **Closet Accommodation.**—There are no privies in the Borough. All dwelling-houses are upon the water carriage system.

Fresh water closets number 3,504, and waste water closets 8,424.

(b) **Scavenging.**—Refuse has been disposed of by tipping at Gambrel Bank and on the Heys Estate. The method adopted is that of the Bradford System.

(c) Sanitary Inspection.

Full details of this are given in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, which follows.

Smoke Abatement.

A report was received from Mr. Harold Jackson, B.Sc., on the deposit of impurities from the air, of which the following is a copy:—

Deposit in British tons per square mile.						
From	Date.	To	Period.	Soluble Matter	Insoluble Matter	Total
4/1/26	..	1/2/26	.. 28 days	.. 9·82	.. 27·94	.. 37·76
1/2/26	..	1/3/26	.. 27 do.	.. 22·15	.. 19·93	.. 42·08
1/3/26	..	1/4/26	.. 31 do.	.. 4·21	.. 64·59	.. 68·80
1/4/26	..	30/4/26	.. 29 do.	.. 8·81	.. 40·32	.. 49·13
30/4/26	..	1/6/26	.. 32 do.	.. 20·12	.. 61·15	.. 81·27
1/6/26	..	1/7/26	.. 30 do.	.. 11·11	.. 47·07	.. 58·18
1/7/26	..	2/8/26	.. 32 do.	.. 3·60	.. 81·72	.. 85·32

2/8/26	..	1/10/26	..	60	do.	..	13.88	..	121.9	..	135.78
1/10/26	..	2/11/26	..	32	do.	..	17.40	..	73.97	..	91.19
2/11/26	..	1/12/26	..	29	do.	..	11.80	..	45.60	..	57.40
1/12/26	..	1/1/27	..	34	do.	..	7.88	..	45.12	..	53.00

4/1/26	..	4/1/27	..	365	do.	..	130.73	..	629.13	..	759.91
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Average total deposit on each square mile daily at this rate
equals 2.08 tons.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

During the year I have specially inspected the following :

Ice Cream Manufactories.

These are nine in number. Two are buildings devoted to this purpose only, the remaining seven are small general shops or houses. In the seven small premises the manufacture is mainly in summer only, and the amount made is small. One of these houses was so insanitary that I recommended its immediate closure for this purpose. Since then the making of ice cream on these particular premises has ceased.

Bakehouses.

They are 26 in number, one of them being underground. The premises generally were clean and well kept. The underground bakehouse was not in good order. Moreover, it is unsuitable for the purpose, and when a desirable occasion arises I recommend that it be closed as a bakehouse. The persons employed in baking in these 26 bakehouses number 136, being 40 males and 96 females. I examined the hands of all these employees for the purpose of detecting any cases of Dermatitis, but there were none requiring exclusion for this reason. I particularly impressed upon the foremen that any cases shewing disease of the hands should be at once excluded from the bakehouse and from taking part in any process connected with baking.

Slaughterhouses.

There are in the Borough twelve private slaughterhouses. These are situate in different parts of the town and are mostly

in close proximity to dwellinghouses. The slaughterhouse belonging to the Co-operative Society is no longer used for the killing of cattle, meat being delivered from the central headquarters. It is, however, used for the killing of pigs during the winter months.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools is satisfactory. Information on these points is given in the Report of the School Medical Officer, published separately. It has not been found necessary to close any schools during the past five years for preventing the spread of infectious disease. For this purpose full use is made of exclusion from school of individual scholars.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a)—Milk Supply:—

The only cowshed now occupied in the Borough is the small one at Thornfield Farm on the Heys Estate. The farmer here keeps three cows. The premises are well built, clean and in good order.

During the year 42 samples of milk were submitted for analysis. All were found to be pure and unadulterated.

Samples of milk are now being submitted to special bacteriological analysis for Tuberculosis, once in each quarter.

Dairies.

They are six in number. Two of them receive large quantities of milk from the country, in churns, and send it round to householders by horse and float. They do not deal in loose milk on their premises. The Co-operative Society, one of the two, has the milk collected, cooled and pasteurised at a depot in Congleton. On receiving at the Mowbray Street premises it is stored in a refrigerating chamber until the moment of sending on the round.

The Hygienic Milk Company receive milk similarly, by rail, and also sterilised milk in bottles. This milk is sterilised

and bottled at their depot in Manchester. Both these dairies have adequate provision for washing the churns in hot water and cleansing by live steam.

Other three dairies sell milk received in churns from the country, to a round of customers and sell loose milk in a shop, where they also vend eggs, butter and mineral waters. The sixth sells milk and cream in a shop only.

All the above premises were in good order and kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

(b) Meat, &c.

The following is a report of the meat condemned by Mr Hall and sent to the destructor :—

TUBERCULOUS MEAT.

	Whole Carcase.	Parts of Carcases.	Weight in lbs.
Cattle	4	2	1960

	Number.	Weight in Lbs.
Lungs.....	34	545
Hearts	0	
Livers.....	14	
Tongues.....	0	
Heads.....	0	
Feet	0	
Other Parts	6	

NON-TUBERCULAR.

	Whole Carcase.	Parts of Carcases,	Weight in Lbs.
Cattle	2	1	1044
Calves.....	1	1	256
Sheep and Lambs...	1	2	98
Pigs	4	2	651

	Number.	Weight in Lbs.
Lungs.....	4	248
Hearts	0	
Livers.....	17	
Tongues	0	
Heads.....	0	
Feet.....	0	
Other Parts	5	

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.

Fish, 48 lbs. ; Veal, 18 lbs. ; Tinned Beef, 24 lbs. ; Tinned Tongue, 17 lbs. ; Tinned Salmon, 12 lbs. ; Tinned Pineapple, 5 lbs. ; Rabbits, 48 ; Pickled Bellies, 252 lbs.

(c) Adulteration :—

129 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Borough Analyst. Of these, samples of chocolate, rum, and linseed meal were found to be adulterated. Prosecutions were undertaken in two cases and fines of £5 3s. 0d. inflicted in each.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

The special prevalence of Measles and Chicken-pox has been alluded to under the heading of “ Causes of Sickness.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept at the Central Police Station, and may be obtained there by a medical man at any time of the day or night. The amount issued was 200,000 units.

Bacteriological samples were examined and reported upon by the Pathological Department of the District Infirmary as follows :—

Blood.....	2
Throat Swabs	6

Cases of Scarlet Fever are isolated at the Borough Fever Hospital, of Diphtheria and Enteric at Westhulme Hospital, Oldham.

The Schick and Dick Tests have not been used.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

In estimating non-notifiable acute infectious disease, the information is obtained chiefly from school intimations.

Disinfection of Clothing and other articles is carried out by the Steam Disinfector.

Number of articles disinfected.....1135

Number of houses fumigated 325

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis during the Year 1926 :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small pox	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	66	42	1
Diphtheria	16	5	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	5	4	3
Puerperal Fever	3	1	1
Pneumonia	85	1	48
Other diseases generally notifiable. Enceph.			
Lethargica..	3	1	2
Other diseases notifiable locally	0	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1926.

Age—Periods.	New Cases.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0—1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5 ..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1
5—10 ..	..	1	2	8	..	..	1	..
10—15 ..	..	1	6	2	1	1	..	..
15—20 ..	1	7	7	3	2	4	..	..
20—25 ..	3	7	1	5	2	5	..	..
25—35 ..	9	6	1	2	4	5	..	1
35—45 ..	6	5	3	..	6	3	..	..
45—55 ..	5	1	2	..	4	2	..	..
55—65 ..	5	1	2	..	2	1	..	..
65 and upwards	6	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
Totals ..	35	31	25	24	23	23	1	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1926:—

No action has been taken.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62:—

No action was taken under this Section.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,

May, 1927.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg respectfully to submit to you the following as a summary of the work done by this department, also the tables of vital statistics for the year ending 31st December, 1926.

Summary.

Number of Nuisances reported and found	499
" " abated	467
Statutory Notices served.....	29
Preliminary Notices and Letters served with respect to Nuisances	281
Verbal Notices given	196
Notices sent <i>re</i> infectious diseases	91
Letters and circulars served (<i>re</i> other matters)	697
Number of cases removed to Infectious Hospital	65
" houses disinfected	325
" articles removed and disinfected	1135
" library books disinfected.....	59
" articles removed and destroyed.....	243
" visits to houses <i>re</i> infectious diseases	582
" " premises <i>re</i> defective drainage, etc....	185
" " overcrowded, dirty, damp and in- sanitary premises.....	54

Defective pavement and flagging reported to Borough Surveyor	8
Covered-in yards reported to Borough Surveyor.....	9
Dangerous buildings reported to ,,	2
Burst water pipes reported to Water Engineer	63
Samples taken under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.....	129
Disinfectants distributed (gallons).....	312
,, ,, (cwts.)	57
Lime distributed (7 lb. bags)	94

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. MORRIS, M.I.H.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The following table summarises the working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for the year 1926 :

Article Submitted.	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration
Milk.....	12	0	0
Chocolate	10	1	10
Butter	8	0	0
Rum	8	(c) 2	25
(a) Condensed Milk.....	8	0	0
Camphorated Oil	4	0	0
Tincture of Rhubarb	4	0	0
Amm. Tinct. of Quinine ...	4	0	0
Linseed Meal	1	1	25
Ground Rice	4	0	0
Cheshire Cheese.....	4	0	0
Lard.....	4	0	0
Coffee	4	0	0
Sponge Cake	4	0	0
(b) Preserved Cream	4	0	0

Article Submitted.	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Whisky	2	0	0
Dried Milk	2	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	9	0	0
	—	—	—
Total.....	129	7	5·4
	—	—	—

(a) Submitted under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.

(b) Submitted under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

(c) Contravened Section 10 of the Licensing Act, 1921.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Owing to the observations being suspended, none have been taken throughout the year.

During the month of March a series of lectures on the subject were given by Mr. T. Binns, of the Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain.

The lectures were inaugurated by the Health Committee, and were well attended by Engineers and Firemen.

After termination of the coal strike, the question of resuming the observations were again considered by the Committee, when it was decided that they be further suspended.

The emission of black smoke from mill and workshop chimneys still pervades the district, and the evil effects of

atmospheric pollution by coal smoke was pointed out by Dr. Veitch Clark, Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, at the smoke abatement conference held in the City, as to the serious results of constantly breathing-in of soot and tarry products in smoke as one of the most pronounced causes of permanent injury to the lungs.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which comes into operation on the 1st July, 1927, provides for the making of bye-laws by local authorities regulating the emission of smoke, and for enforcing the provisions of the Act.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors, or
Inspectors of Nuisances,

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecution (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	103	2	..
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries) ..	196	3	..
Workplaces (other than Out- workers' premises) ..	15	0	..
Total	314	5	..

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	0	0
Want of Ventilation	1	1	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	0	0
Other nuisances	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation—				
insufficient	0	0	0	0
unsuitable or defective ..	7	7	0	0
not separate for sexes ..	2	2	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	0	0	0	0
Other offences	3	3	0	0
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Fac- tories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	16	16	0	0

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year 1926 :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (B) - - 45

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(i) By the Local Authority - 25

(ii) By other bodies or persons - 20

Number of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme	-	-	-	-	144
--	---	---	---	---	-----

Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :

Have any advances been made during 1926 :—

(a) By Loans ? No.	No. 0	Amount of loans	£0
(b) By subsidy ? Yes.	No. 35	Amount of subsidies	£3,500

Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	-	-	-	519
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	-	-	-	192
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-	-	-	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation				15

Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	-	-	214
---	---	---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | | | | | |
| (a) by owners | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | 0 |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | - | - | 43 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | | | |
| (a) by owners | - | - | 43 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | - | - | 0 |

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
 of which Closing Orders were deter-
 mined, the dwelling-houses having
 been rendered fit - - - 0
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
 of which Demolition Orders were made 0
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished
 in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... 0

D.—Number of Houses demolished voluntary by
 owners, or converted to workshops, &c. - 0

Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria.

The following tables show the number of rooms in the
 houses affected, cases notified, removed to Hospital, treated at
 home, also the number of occupants and rate of attack.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No. of Rooms in the houses affected	4	5	6	7	Total
Cases notified	1	1	1	2	5
Cases removed to Hospital.....	1	1	0	2	4
Cases treated at Home	0	0	1	0	1
No. of occupants at all ages	7	5	4	11	27
Attack Rate per 1,000.....	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.25	0.62

Three deaths were recorded. Death Rate 0.06.

No overcrowding was found to exist.

SCARLET FEVER.

No. of rooms in the houses affected	0	4	5	6	7	Over 7 Rooms	Totals.
Cases notified ..	0	55	3	3	2	3	66
Cases removed to Hospital....	0	38	3	1	0	0	42
Cases treated at Home	0	16	1	2	2	3	24
No. of occupants at all ages	0	280	13	16	11	12	332
Attack Rate per 1,000	0	6.50	0.30	0.37	0.25	0.27	7.7

One death was recorded. Death Rate 0.02,

Two cases of overcrowding were found to exist, both of which occurred in houses with four rooms.

DIPHTHERIA.

No. of rooms in houses affected	0	4	5	6	Over 7 rooms	Totals.
Cases notified	0	13	2	1	0	16
Cases removed to Hospital	0	4	1	0	0	5
Cases treated at home..	0	8	2	1	0	11
No. of Occupants at all ages	0	69	7	4	0	80
Attack Rate per 1,000..	0	1.60	0.16	0.09	0.0	1.85

Two deaths occurred. Death Rate 0.04. No overcrowding was found to exist.

A RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND
DEATH RATE,
From the Principal Zymotic Diseases; also Phthisis and
Respiratory Diseases, from 1917 to 1926 inclusive..

NAMES OF DISEASES	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Enteric	2	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	3
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Measles	15	8	1	14	...	18	...	11	6	12
Scarlet Fever .....	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	...	1
Whooping Cough...	1	13	...	4	4	3	17	...	7	3
Diphtheria includ'g										
Membranous Croup	5	5	5	3	4	2	1	1	4	2
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	1
Diarrhoea (.....	10	9	12	12	16	5	12	8	15	11
Dysentery (.....										
Erysipelas .....	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...
Chicken Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Leth..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2
Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	34	38	22	14	31	35	37	29	36	35
Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
Deaths Phthisis ..	50	66	42	38	40	43	37	30	43	46
Rate	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0
Deaths from Res- piratory Diseases	127	187	189	169	150	140	120	102	144	103
Rate	3.3	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.3
Deaths from other Causes.....	430	507	501	400	413	384	439	422	428	445
Rate	11.0	12.9	11.5	8.9	9.9	8.7	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.4
Total Deaths from all causes	641	798	754	651	664	602	633	583	649	629
General Death Rate from all causes...	16.3	20.1	17.2	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.3	13.2	14.7	11.6

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1926 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Estimated Population	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the district.	of Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	13	13
1921....	41200	990	990	22.3	920	21.2		293	37	104	105.0	664	15.0
1922....	41360	909	873	19.6	843	19.0		267	26	80	91.6	602	13.5
1923....	44130	815	785	17.7	758	17.1		161	36	64	81.5	633	14.3
1924....	44040	852	776	17.6	870	19.7		314	27	60	77.0	583	13.2
1925....	43910	847	748	17.0	947	21.5		334	36	69	92.0	649	14.7
1926....	43070	848	722	16.7	981	22.7		390	38	74	102.4	629	14.6

* Rates in columns 5, 7 and 13 are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 1345. Total population of all ages, 44200. } At census
 Number of inhabited houses, 10,436 Average number of persons per house, 4.23. } of 1921.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age during the Year ending 31st December, 1926.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES	(Certified.....)	19	6	3	4	32	15	12	9	6	74
	(Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria and Croup } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
	Enteritis .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Tuberculous Meningitis } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases } 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Congenital Malformations (c) } 2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
	Premature Birth } 9	3	2	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus } ..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	1	10
	Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis not Tuberculous } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
	Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis .....	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	6
	Pneumonia, (all forms) } ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	2	11
	Suffocation, overlying } ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Causes.....	7	2	..	1	10	2	5	..	1	18
Total.....		19	6	3	4	32	15	12	9	6	74

Nett Births in the Year.—legitimate, 684; illegitimate Infants, 38.
 „ Deaths „ „ 68. „ „ 6.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND RATES IN WARDS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, DURING THE YEAR 1926.

WARDS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS		Deaths & Rate under 5 years		Deaths & Rate under 1 year		Zymotic Deaths and Rate	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
St. Peter's	225	15·8	158	11·0	31	2·1	20	88·8	11	0·7
Portland Place.....	155	18·4	119	14·0	25	2·9	9	58·0	8	0·9
Market.....	201	13·9	151	10·9	28	1·9	14	69·6	10	0·6
St. Michael's.....	86	13·4	60	9·3	12	1·8	18	209·3	2	0·3
Ward Totals and Average.....	667	15·3	488	11·3	96	2·1	61	91·4	31	0·6
Workhouse	51	...	78	...	9	...	7	...	1	...
Infirmary	4	...	61	...	11	...	5	...	1	...
Borough Hospital	0	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Totals and Rate for Borough.....	722	16·7	629	14·6	117	2·6	74	102·4	35	0·8
Corresponding period last year ...	748	17·0	649	14·7	105	2·4	67	92·0	28	0·6

The Rate of Infant Mortality is measured by the proportion of Deaths under One Year to Births.

BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
Males.....385	Males.....328
Females...337	Females...301
Increase of Population... 93	Illegitimate Births...38
	Inquests, 36
722	629



(3)—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—CASES NOTIFIED.

DISEASE.	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS.												Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.
		Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65				65 and over
Smallpox	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	16	..	4	..	..	1	5	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	5	1
Erysipelas	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	5	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	66	1	1	9	6	14	22	7	3	2	1	..	..	1	42	..
Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	4	1
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	6	..	2	1	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	80	9	14	9	9	1	9	..	..	7	6	..	7	47	1	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	66	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	..	25	11	12	7	46	4	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis	49	..	1	1	1	2	10	8	10	9	3	4	..	3	..	..
Measles and German Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Diarrhoea, &c., (under 2 years) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Any other diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	315	17	20	19	17	19	49	17	29	54	28	30	16	132	65	18

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										St. Peter's Ward.		Portland Ward.		Market Ward.		Michael's Ward.		Work- house		Infirmary		Borough Hospital.		Totals.		Total Deaths of "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
		All Ages.	under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Under 5	Above 5	Males.	Females.		
																												2
ALL CAUSES	Certified Uncertified	626 3	74 0	27 0	16 0	12 0	30 1	71 2	178 0	218 0	21 1	135 0	28 0	70 0	33 0	117 1	12 0	47 1	9 0	92 0	11 0	48 0	1 0	1 0	327 1	299 2	388 ..	
Enteric Fever		3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Smallpox		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		12	1	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	..
Scarlet Fever		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough		3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Diphtheria		2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Influenza		32	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	23	..	8	..	8	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	12	20	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica		2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..
Meningococcal Meningitis		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		46	..	..	..	1	12	20	9	4	..	17	..	14	2	6	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	23	23	11	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease		58	..	..	1	..	..	36	21	..	16	..	3	1	12	..	6	..	12	..	8	..	..	32	26	31	..
Rheumatic Fever		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..
Diabetes		5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
Cerebral Hemorrhage, &c.		32	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	..	12	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	..	14	18	16	..
Heart Disease		90	3	..	..	..	6	14	30	37	..	19	2	12	..	22	..	9	1	17	1	7	..	38	52	31	..
Arterio-Sclerosis		31	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	17	..	6	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	19	12	9	..
Bronchitis		45	6	1	..	..	..	1	9	28	4	12	1	11	..	10	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	21	24	26	..
Pneumonia (all forms)		48	12	8	3	2	1	6	6	10	3	7	10	4	5	7	3	3	..	3	1	2	..	27	21	23	..	
Other Respiratory Diseases		10	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach or Duo-derum		7	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	2	2	..
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)		11	2	..	1	..	..	4	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		7	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	6	1	10	..
Cirrhosis of Liver		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis		28	1	..	..	..	2	6	12	7	..	7	1	5	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	16	12	9	..
Puerperal Sepsis		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		3	2	1	1	1	..	1	3	3	3	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth		28	26	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	10	2	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	17	11	6	..
Suicide		2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Other Deaths from violence		17	2	..	..	2	2	2	5	4	..	2	1	2	..	5	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	13	4	24	..
Other Defined Diseases		97	17	11	3	3	3	10	19	31	4	14	4	12	11	11	4	8	2	11	6	10	..	59	38	158	..	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	
Special Causes (included above)	
Poliomyelitis	
Polioencephalitis	
Total		629	74	27	16	12	31	73	178	218	23	135	28	91	33	118	12	48	9	69	11	50	1	1	328	301	388	..
											M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
BIRTHS											116	109	82	73	114	87	41	45	28	23	4	0	0	0	385	337	722	..

Included in the above are 38 deaths of residents not registered in the district which have been allocated to the diseases, wards and sex to which they belong.



